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System-wide Action Plan on Drug Abuse Control, including agency-specific implementation plans

Report of the Secretary-General

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INTRODUCTION

1. The United Nations System-wide Action Plan on Drug Control contained in the present document has been prepared and submitted in compliance with the requests made and the mandates given to the United Nations International Drug Control Programme (UNDCP) by the General Assembly 1/ and the Economic and Social Council. 2/

2. The General Assembly, in resolution 47/100 of 16 December 1992, expressing concern that there had been limited progress by the agencies of the United Nations system in incorporating in their programmes activities aimed at dealing with drug-related problems, requested the Administrative Committee on Coordination (ACC) to update the System-wide Action Plan for consideration by the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 1993 and by the Assembly at its forty-eighth session. The Assembly also called upon all relevant United Nations agencies to establish agency-specific implementation plans to incorporate in their programmes activities contained in the System-wide Action Plan, for inclusion in an annex to the Plan.

3. The Economic and Social Council, at its substantive session of 1993, had before it a note by the Secretary-General (A/48/178-E/1993/70), entitled "Update of the United Nations System-wide Action Plan on Drug Abuse Control", which focused on the definition of the strategic part of the System-wide Action Plan. The Council, in its decision 1993/251 of 27 July 1993, took note of the document containing the updated System-wide Action Plan.

4. The note by the Secretary-General (A/48/178-E/1993/70) on the update of the United Nations System-wide Action Plan was also considered by the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session. The Assembly, pursuant to its decision contained in resolution 47/99 of 16 December 1992, held five plenary meetings, at a high level, on 26, 27 and 28 October 1993, in order to examine urgently the status of international cooperation against the illicit production and sale of, demand for, traffic in and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. At that session, the Assembly adopted two resolutions dealing with drug abuse control: resolution 48/12 of 28 October 1993, entitled "Measures to strengthen international cooperation against the illicit production, sale, demand, traffic and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and related activities", and resolution 48/112 of 20 December 1993, entitled "International action to combat drug abuse and illicit production and trafficking".

5. The General Assembly, in resolution 48/12, stressed the need for consistency in efforts to implement the System-wide Action Plan and other drug control instruments; it also requested the Economic and Social Council, at its coordination segment in 1994, to examine the status of international cooperation within the United Nations system against the illicit production, sale, demand, trafficking and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances in order to recommend ways and means to improve such cooperation and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-ninth session.

6. In its resolution 48/112, section IV, entitled "Implementation of the United Nations System-wide Action Plan on Drug Abuse Control: action by agencies of the United Nations system", the General Assembly, inter alia:

(a) Reaffirmed the coordinating and leadership role of the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme within the United Nations system;

(b) Called for completion of the updated System-wide Action Plan in time for the review and recommendation of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its thirty-seventh session and for the consideration of the Economic and Social Council at its regular session of 1994 and of the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session;

(c) Reiterated that the System-wide Action Plan should include agency-specific implementation plans and a reference to the important role and ability of the international financial institutions to promote economic stability and undermine the illicit drug industry;

(d) Called upon all relevant United Nations agencies to complete their agency-specific implementation plans and to fully incorporate in their programmes the mandates and activities contained in the System-wide Action Plan;

(e) Requested the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to pay particular attention to reviewing the agency-specific implementation plans of the System-wide Action Plan;

(f) Requested the Economic and Social Council to pay due attention to the role of the international financial institutions in supporting international drug control efforts, particularly in the field of alternative development;

(g) Requested UNDCP, in cooperation with the relevant agencies, particularly the United Nations Children's Fund, to report on the impact of drug abuse and related crime on children;

(h) Recommended that UNDCP should cooperate with the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch on activities to counter drug-related criminality, including money-laundering;

(i) Requested that the System-wide Action Plan be reviewed and updated on a biennial basis.

7. At the meeting of the Subcommittee on Drug Control, held in Paris from 6 to 8 September 1993, it was agreed that, inter alia, a new structure and format would be applied in the presentation of the System-wide Action Plan, particularly in respect of the agency-specific implementation plans, both as regards reporting on achievements and future activities and initiatives. The new document to be prepared would consist of three distinct parts: (a) the strategic orientation of the System-wide Action Plan; (b) the reports on the activities of the previous year; and (c) the forward-looking agency-specific implementation plans.

8. In the formulation of the agency-specific reports on the implementation of the System-wide Action Plan and of the agency-specific implementation plans, the following five categories have been used: prevention and demand reduction; treatment, rehabilitation and social reintegration; supply reduction; suppression of illicit traffic; and multisectoral activities. Within those five categories, a distinction has been introduced between "policy/strategy" and "action", the latter being subdivided as follows: data collection and dissemination, research, formulation of guidelines, training, institution-building and strengthening, and evaluation.

9. The selection of the above-mentioned categories was based on the components of the Global Programme of Action adopted by the General Assembly at its seventeenth special session, with the exception of the category of multisectoral activities, which was included in order to allow specialized agencies and organizations to cluster together programmes and projects that could not easily be made to fit into the other four categories.

10. Contributions to the System-wide Action Plan were received from the following United Nations entities: the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch, the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute, the International Labour Organization (ILO), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the World Health Organization (WHO), the International Maritime Organization (IMO) and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO). The United Nations Environment Programme stated that it had nothing to report. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations University (UNU) replied that they would not be able to make a submission this time, but intended to do so at the next opportunity. No replies were received from the Department for Policy Coordination and Sustainable Development of the Secretariat, UNICEF, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Civil Aviation Organization, the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD).

11. The time available to United Nations entities to submit replies from September 1993 to February 1994 proved insufficient. Very few specialized agencies, organizations and other entities concerned submitted their replies on time. The agency-specific implementation plans submitted to UNDCP have been included in annexes I-VIII below.

12. In view of the fact that the definition of the strategic part of the System-wide Action Plan (A/48/178-E/1993/70) only took place during the second half of 1993, the present document does not include reports on achievements in 1993.

13. The annual activities of UNDCP are reflected in the report of the Executive Director to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at each of its sessions. Implementation action taken in 1993 is thus available in a document of the Commission. 3/ With respect to the UNDCP equivalent of the agency-specific implementation plans requested by the General Assembly, the budget documents submitted to the Commission contain detailed projections of future activity. 4/

14. Despite certain difficulties encountered in the preparation of the System-wide Action Plan, the exercise should still be regarded as a useful one. The document contains useful information about what the United Nations system has been doing and proposes to do in the near future in the field of drug control to support the initiatives of Member States in response to specific needs and in compliance with the relevant mandates.

I. STRATEGY OF THE SYSTEM-WIDE ACTION PLAN

15. The present section presents the main elements of the strategy in summarized form.

16. The following areas were reflected in the strategy of the System-wide Action Plan (A/48/178-E/1993/70) in view of their actual or potential impact on the evolution of the drug abuse phenomenon or their linkages with it:

(a) Environmental hazards resulting from illicit drug cultivation and manufacture (para. 30);

(b) Use by trafficking networks of modern communication technologies (para. 35);

(c) Procedures for seizure and forfeiture of the proceeds of drug crimes (para. 37);

(d) High-risk groups such as: indigenous people; the elderly; the unemployed and the underemployed; refugees, asylum-seekers and displaced persons; street children; rural to urban migrants; urban poor (para. 50);

(e) Identification of safe chemical and biological agents for eradication purposes (para. 59);

(f) International agreements for commodities as a measure to support indirectly crop-substitution campaigns (para. 63);

(g) Alternative forms of sentencing for drug abusers (para. 70).

17. At the same time, the strategy focuses on the following practical measures and activities that the organizations and specialized agencies of the United Nations system should consider in order to combat effectively illicit drug production, trafficking and consumption:

(a) Creation and maintenance of a readily accessible database on programmes carried out and projected within the United Nations system and access to comparable systems maintained by multilateral, regional and bilateral organizations (to begin with, law enforcement training; demand reduction; assessment of the nature and extent of drug abuse and tracking of data on illicit traffic) (para. 18);

(b) Measures to combat money-laundering (para. 35);

(c) Improved methods for extradition and judicial cooperation (para. 37);

(d) Inter-agency cooperation in programme formulation, funding and delivery (para. 43);

(e) Master plans as an instrument of cohesiveness (paras. 45 and 64);

(f) Rooting demand-reduction efforts in supporting environments (the family, educational institutions, the workplace) (para. 48);

(g) Analysis of the effectiveness of existing methods of treatment and rehabilitation (for example, free needles programmes) (para. 54);

(h) Increased cooperation with non-governmental organizations in demand reduction (para. 57);

(i) Improvements to the international system for the control and monitoring of precursors and essential chemicals (paras. 59 and 60);

(j) Support to alternative development by financial institutions in illicit drug production areas identified by UNDCP; expanded market access for licit products from those areas (para. 61);

(k) Subregional approach to drug-control measures (para. 65);

(l) Increased exchange of intelligence information on illicit drugs as a measure to support law enforcement (para. 66);

(m) Improved measures to interdict illicit transport of drugs (especially on land/sea routes by container) (paras. 67 and 68).

II. COORDINATION ACTIVITIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS INTERNATIONAL DRUG CONTROL PROGRAMME

A. The coordinating role of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme

18. The General Assembly, in its resolution 46/104 of 16 December 1991, requested the Executive Director of UNDCP "to coordinate and provide leadership for all United Nations drug control activities". The United Nations system offers a number of structured coordinating mechanisms, and those are now increasingly taking their rightful role in the field of drug control.

19. The Administrative Committee on Coordination (ACC) itself has, over the past few years, undergone restructuring in order to enhance its effectiveness in policy formulation as required by the new international situation. This has involved the adoption of a streamlined coordinating mechanism and of simplified working methods. Thus, ACC is providing more and more impetus and effective direction to priority global issues relating to economic and social development. From the perspective of UNDCP, ACC offers a useful opportunity to promote a better understanding of the drug control issue and to promote greater priority

to it in the policies of other parts of the system. Drug control will be considered under a separate item of the agenda for the September 1994 session of ACC.

20. The ACC Subcommittee on Drug Control provides a regular opportunity for collective and more detailed joint analysis and consultation among the organizations in the United Nations system. Accordingly, it plays a significant role in coordination by regularly examining ways in which both formal and informal inter-agency cooperation can be promoted. As the range of participating agencies now includes the international financial institutions, greater association with such institutions is a high priority for UNDCP in the context of sustainable drug control initiatives, especially in the field of alternative development.

21. In addition to its participation in the ACC mechanisms, UNDCP is also working with the Joint Coordination Group on Policy (JCGP), which brings together United Nations entities that fund development activities (UNICEF, UNDP, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the World Food Programme and IFAD). One of the goals of JCGP is the synchronization and harmonization of programming cycles among those United Nations entities. UNDCP was given observer status with JCGP in February 1994, and also participated in early 1994 in the first inter-agency meeting on private sector fund-raising.

22. These relatively formal coordinating mechanisms play a vital role in promoting coordination of policy within the United Nations system and offer a unique opportunity for integrating the subject of drug control into the broader public policy and developmental process. They must be complemented, however, by coordination initiatives at various levels and in many different forms. True coordination can only emerge when individuals share knowledge on the nature and extent of the problem they are addressing and, on the basis of that knowledge, consciously pursue coordination in their day-to-day work within the established policy framework. Only then can the objectives of coordination, namely, more effective use of resources and a more comprehensive approach to the subject-matter, be achieved. To that end, UNDCP has actively pursued coordination at the bilateral level with other United Nations entities, at the sectoral level, at the level of specific activities and, ultimately, in the field at the needs assessment, project design and implementation stages.

B. Coordination between organizations

23. In order to strengthen links with other organizations within the United Nations system having mandates in the field of drug control, UNDCP has begun the preparation of inter-agency agreements that set forth the principles and frameworks for collaboration and coordination. Such an agreement has already been signed with FAO, and draft agreements are in preparation with ILO, UNESCO, WHO, IFAD and UNIDO, as well as with the Organization of African Unity, an intergovernmental organization outside the United Nations system. A revised working arrangement was signed with UNDP in October 1993, providing the framework for the sharing of responsibilities at the field level. The first structured cooperation arrangements with a regional commission of the Economic

and Social Council are being prepared with the Economic Commission for Africa. Such arrangements will eventually be extended to other organizations.

24. The importance of more informal cooperation has also been recognized. Regular informal meetings of technical specialists at the working level have been instituted with ILO and WHO. Such contacts facilitate the coordination of planning and identify opportunities for joint initiatives.

25. In addition to this headquarters-based coordination, a number of UNDCP field offices have begun more systematic inter-agency consultations. One endeavour worth noting in this connection is the establishment of an informal inter-agency group on drug control matters at Islamabad, which brings together all relevant United Nations entities working in Pakistan. Similarly, under the guidance of the United Nations resident coordinator, regular inter-agency coordination and consultation have led to the inclusion of quick-impact projects related to drug control in the United Nations action plan for the immediate rehabilitation in Afghanistan. In Viet Nam, the issue of illicit poppy cultivation is being addressed by a United Nations interdisciplinary group on ethnic minority development, which will assist in the design of integrated area development projects.

26. Pursuant to Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 10 (XXXVI) of 7 April 1993 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1993/34, section V, of 27 July 1993, UNDCP and the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch have taken concrete steps to promote coordination of their activities. A joint paper on drugs and crime is being prepared for the Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, to be held in 1995. Joint missions have been organized with the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch, and an informal coordination group has been established consisting of Vienna-based staff of the two United Nations entities, aimed at identifying and developing concrete collaboration.

C. Coordination at the sectoral level

27. The multifaceted nature of drug control necessitates the involvement of specialized organizations from a wide range of sectors. Each organization can make a valuable contribution within its own discipline. Among the joint initiatives being pursued is a series of expert forums on demand reduction, regional and subregional levels. Although the expert forums are organized for the benefit of Member States, UNDCP has chosen to go beyond the traditional practice of inviting other organizations to attend them in favour of involving the organizations directly in the substantive aspects of the expert forums. While the formula differs slightly from region to region, ILO, UNESCO, WHO and, in some cases, other organizations are invited to be responsible for specific topics on the agenda of each expert forum. The approach met with enthusiastic response in the first such expert forum held at Nairobi from 1 to 5 November 1993, and in the planning for the second, which was held at São Paulo, Brazil, from 10 to 13 May 1994, which will involve the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD) of the Organization of American States (OAS).

28. A variation of this approach is being followed in the eastern European subregion. During the preliminary planning for a subregional expert forum on demand reduction, it was recognized that a problem involving coordination was emerging with regard to international assistance to Eastern Europe in the field of demand reduction. In November 1993, the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, in furtherance of its leadership and coordination responsibilities, convened at Vienna a meeting of United Nations and other aid programmes to determine a possible coordinating mechanism among the organizations concerned. An informal information exchange system is being set up as a result so that priority needs can be agreed on and possibilities for coordinated approaches can be identified with a view to promoting better use of the limited resources available.

29. The relevance of the drug control issue is not always entirely understood by organizations working in related fields. UNDCP has produced a discussion paper on drugs and development in which the many linkages between drug issues and socio-economic development are explored. The paper, which developed from discussions between the Executive Director of UNDCP and the Administrator of UNDP, is intended to encourage the coordination of drug control with the work of development-oriented organizations. Improved understanding should ultimately lead to the incorporation of drug control elements, as appropriate, into socio-economic development planning and activities.

30. A similar objective figures prominently in a UNDCP technical paper on alternative development methodology for areas where illicit cultivation is taking place. The technical paper was prepared in connection with two seminars on the subject, one of which was organized by the Government of Germany and was held at Berlin in April 1993, and the other was organized by UNDCP and CICAD and was held at Lima in September 1993. The technical paper highlights the need to promote in such areas sustainable development that goes well beyond the limited drug control mandate of UNDCP and requires the involvement of development agencies and international financial institutions. Such papers form the conceptual starting-point for the long-term coordination of efforts by other United Nations entities in the interest of drug control.

31. Two other technical papers have been prepared in direct collaboration with other United Nations entities. A position paper on women and drug abuse has emerged from the work of the ACC Subcommittee on Drug Control. The paper, prepared jointly by the Division for the Advancement of Women of the Secretariat, UNDCP and WHO, has been submitted to the preparatory meetings for the Fourth World Conference on Women: Action for Equality, Development and Peace, to be held at Beijing in 1995.

32. Work is also proceeding on an ambitious multi-agency paper on the social and economic consequences of illicit drug production, trafficking and abuse, which will be submitted to the World Summit on Social Development, to be held in 1995. The paper, which is being prepared under UNDCP leadership, incorporates inputs from a dozen United Nations entities, including UNDP, ILO, UNESCO, WHO, the World Bank and IFAD. The outline for the paper was elaborated with the assistance of all interested agencies in the ACC Subcommittee on Drug Control, and the final text will represent the first system-wide position paper ever prepared in the field of drug control.

D. Coordination at the project level

33. Efforts at improving coordination at the project level have also started to bear fruit. It was recognized by UNDCP that the needs for coordination could not be satisfied by relying solely on the practice of turning to other United Nations entities as executing agencies for UNDCP-financed projects. While executing agency arrangements are essential to ensure the best available technical input and managerial support for projects, they do not themselves lead to improved coordination. Far more useful in that respect are initiatives that bring in partners at the planning stage and in joint projects. There is a growing list of UNDCP-financed projects that put into practice those fundamental principles, which were often overlooked in the past. While the individual projects are described in budget documents prepared for the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, a few representative cases are mentioned below by region.

34. In Africa, UNDCP and WHO are jointly executing a pilot study on rapid drug abuse assessment in Cameroon, to be replicated in other Central African countries. In Mauritius, UNDCP, ILO and WHO undertook a joint assessment and needs-identification mission in 1993. In Zimbabwe, ILO is ensuring linkage between its own project in vocational training and a project it is executing for UNDCP in social reintegration.

35. In Asia, UNDCP and WHO are co-financing a training course in demand reduction to be held in June 1994; the participants will be from China and the territories of Hong Kong and Macao. In China and Viet Nam, UNDCP and WHO are collaborating closely on activities related to human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) and drug abuse; joint technical missions are planned. In the Lao People's Democratic Republic, IFAD is providing agricultural loans, while UNDCP is providing technical assistance for alternative development in Xieng Khouang Province. In Myanmar, UNICEF provides potable water systems and immunization campaigns in UNDCP alternative development project areas. In Pakistan, IFAD is considering a major loan to support agricultural development projects in the Dir District, complementing the UNDCP alternative development project. In Viet Nam, UNDCP and UNICEF have agreed to include drug concerns in the UNICEF booklet entitled Facts for Life.

36. In Europe and the Near and Middle East, UNDCP and WHO have conducted a series of three demand reduction workshops in Kazakhstan, Poland and the Russian Federation. In Lebanon, the Economic and Social Commission of Western Asia, UNDP, FAO, UNESCO and WHO joined UNDCP in a technical consultation as part of a project development exercise; and UNDCP and UNDP are operating, with FAO involvement, a cost-sharing project in alternative development in the Beqaa Valley.

37. In Latin America and the Caribbean, WHO is promoting basic sanitation for communities involved in alternative development activities in countries in the Andean subregion. In addition, the International Trade Centre UNCTAD/GATT is producing market studies of potentially viable agro-industrial products of interest to alternative development projects in that subregion. In Bolivia, FAO is providing assistance in introducing environmentally sound management systems for national parks in Chapare that were previously used for illicit coca cultivation; and UNIDO is providing an adviser to the Government on transferring

to cooperatives or to the private sector small and medium-size enterprises, targeting agro-industrial enterprises introduced in Chapare in connection with alternative development. In Bolivia and Chile, ILO is providing technical guidance for the introduction of comprehensive drug abuse prevention programmes for workers and their families. In Bolivia and the Dominican Republic, UNESCO is providing assistance in incorporating drug abuse prevention measures in national school curricula. In Brazil, the Government, UNDCP and WHO have together developed a major drug abuse prevention programme targeting intravenous drug abusers.

38. In Egypt, Mexico, Namibia, Poland and Sri Lanka, UNDCP and WHO, led by ILO, are jointly implementing a project to develop and test drug abuse prevention programmes for workers and their families.

E. Coordination of special activities

39. The coordination framework afforded by national master plans can facilitate the coordination of United Nations technical cooperation in support of the implementation of those master plans. In addition, UNDCP has introduced country programme frameworks, which serve as internal planning tools setting forth the various objectives to be pursued as they relate to technical cooperation priorities.

40. As needs are much more clearly identified through these tools, participating organizations can more easily identify areas of common concern and proceed with joint or complementary actions from the planning stage onwards, rather than attempting to coordinate already approved activities designed in isolation. A good example of this is the need, recognized by both UNDCP and FAO, to take advantage of promising technical innovations in the use of remote-sensing techniques for monitoring illicit cultivation. The result is (a) fully institutionalized collaboration between the technical officers concerned, and (b) joint activities at the field level.

41. A second example is the recognition of the need to seek partnerships in undertaking research activities to assess the economic implications of illicit drug production, trafficking and abuse. A pioneering study on this issue is nearing completion in Pakistan, in consultation with UNDP, the World Bank and the European Economic Community. The report on the study will serve as the background document for the 1995 World Bank consultative group meeting on Pakistan, where the drug issue will appear in the agenda. Similar studies are expected to be carried out in other countries, again in cooperation with UNDP and the World Bank.

42. A third example involves UNDCP activities aimed at strengthening controls over licit drugs, undertaken in close consultation with the International Narcotics Control Board. WHO has become a full partner in those activities. UNDCP and WHO co-sponsored and co-financed a technical consultation on parallel distribution systems, held at Vienna in June 1993, and the two organizations co-sponsored a pilot training course for pharmacy inspectors, based on curriculum material developed by UNDCP, held at Tunis in April 1994. Those

activities emerged from regular informal contact between the specialists of the two United Nations entities.

F. Conclusion

43. In pursuit of its mandated responsibility to lead and coordinate the drug control activities of the United Nations system, UNDCP pursues a multi-level strategy that addresses both policies and operations. At the core of this strategy is the promotion of partnerships with all relevant organizations in the system. The partnerships can best ensure the coordinated use of resources if they are based on shared responsibility. Every effort is made to identify and try out new applications of the principle of partnership. While the present document is limited to describing coordination within the United Nations system and citing a few concrete examples, similar principles are being applied by UNDCP when dealing with organizations outside the United Nations system and with bilateral partners.

44. It is the intention of UNDCP to work from this set of basic coordination principles to motivate and involve other parts of the system. An important objective is to go beyond the coordination of activities to ensure that other parts of the system incorporate aspects of drug control into their own programmes. This process will need to be supported not only within the secretariats of other United Nations entities, but also by the Member States in the various governing bodies. The inclusion of the issue of drug control in the coordination segment of the Economic and Social Council offers an opportunity to Member States to highlight their desire to see a truly coordinated approach to drug control in the United Nations system, with each organization and specialized agency taking on its own responsibilities under the leadership and guidance of UNDCP.

Notes

1/ See General Assembly resolutions 44/141 of 15 December 1989, S-17/2 of 23 February 1990, 45/179 of 21 December 1990, 47/99 and 47/100 of 16 December 1992, 48/12 of 28 October 1993 and 48/112 of 20 December 1993.

2/ See Economic and Social Council resolutions 1990/87 of 27 July 1990 and 1991/38 of 21 June 1991.

3/ E/CN.7/1994/2.

4/ For the latest submission, see Commission documents E/CN.7/1993/14 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1.

ANNEX I

Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch

Area of activity: Suppression of illicit traffic

1. Policy/strategy

1. In addition to the ongoing activities of the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch, a number of major meetings are scheduled for 1994. These include the third session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and the regional preparatory meetings for the Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders in 1995. These meetings will cover a wide range of criminal justice topics. Of particular relevance are two international conferences to be held in Italy, which are described below.

2. Action planned

(a) World Ministerial Conference on Organized Transnational Crime

2. A conference on this topic, requested by the Economic and Social Council in resolution 1993/29 of 27 July 1993 and to be hosted by the Government of Italy, will be organized by the Branch for the third quarter of 1994, with the following objectives:

(a) To examine the problems and dangers posed by transnational and organized crime in the various regions of the world;

(b) To consider national legislation and to evaluate its adequacy to deal with the various forms of organized transnational crime and to identify appropriate guidelines for legislative and other measures to be taken at the national level;

(c) To identify the most effective forms of international cooperation for the prevention and control of organized transnational crime at the investigative, prosecutorial and judicial levels;

(d) To consider appropriate modalities and guidelines for the prevention and control of organized transnational crime at the regional and international levels; and

(e) To consider whether it would be feasible to elaborate international instruments, including conventions, against organized transnational crime.

(b) International Conference on Laundering and Controlling Proceeds of Crime: A Global Approach

3. The Economic and Social Council, in resolution 1993/30 of 27 July 1993, welcomed an initiative by the Government of Italy and the International

Scientific and Professional Advisory Council to organize an international conference on money-laundering. This will be under the auspices of the Branch, in cooperation with financial institutions, and will involve the various countries which have dealt with the problem of controlling the proceeds of crime. The conference is tentatively scheduled to be held from 17 to 21 June 1994.

ANNEX II

United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute

Areas of activity: A. Prevention and demand reduction
B. Treatment, rehabilitation and social reintegration

A. Prevention and demand reduction

1. Policy/strategy

1. The United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI) will focus its efforts on the role of women in prevention and demand reduction, on the one hand, and on inmates of penitentiary institutions as drug abuse prevention operators on the other. This will involve two projects which are described below.

2. Action planned

(a) Project: "Promotion of Women in the Leadership of Education on Drug Abuse in Mediterranean Countries"

2. This was project carried out jointly by UNICRI, UNESCO and the Commission of the European Communities. The feasibility phase was implemented in 1993 by UNICRI and UNESCO, and a tripartite meeting took place in January 1994 to finalize the project document.

3. The goal of the project is to promote women as preventive/educative agents in substance abuse prevention and demand reduction in the Mediterranean region. This chosen region represents a bridge between North and South. The diversities existing among the various countries that belong to this area in terms of culture, religion and development, the increase in drug production and trafficking, and the evolution of gender roles, are all elements that seem to create tension within the interested area of intervention.

4. In that context, women are confronted with a rapid change of identity and should be given the chance to intervene in the building-up of their society. The project, using the peer education approach, aims to have women increasingly involved in the building of future societies in the selected region. In particular it will give them the opportunity to act as preventive agents to stem substance abuse, a major threat to social development. For each country a specific group of women "at risk", as well as a peer group, will be identified through country assessment.

5. The direct beneficiaries will be the chosen peer group who will receive the necessary training so as to become the peer educators. The secondary beneficiaries of the project will be the group of women "at risk" who will receive the peer education.

(i) Data collection and dissemination

6. The following activities have been scheduled with a view to improving knowledge about women and substance abuse in the Mediterranean region: preparation of national reports; determination of country-selection criteria; selection of national reports' authors; and data collection and preparation of reports.

(ii) Training

7. In order to improve women's ability in preventing substance abuse, the project foresees the development of a training manual for preventive education to be carried out by women; adaptation of the manual to the various selected countries; selection and training of trainers for their development into women's peer educators; selection and training of peer educators; and the implementation of peer education.

(iii) Institution-building and strengthening

8. The project includes the organization of an expert meeting and of a regional conference to sensitize decision makers to the need to integrate women's leadership in national substance abuse preventive education strategies.

(iv) Evaluation

9. The review and evaluation of reports and of activities carried out is programmed as part of the project.

(b) Project: "Pilot Project for the Realization of Multi-Media Programmes Targeted at the Vocational Training of Prisoners as Drug Abuse Prevention Operators"

10. This project, still under negotiation for funding, is to be implemented in collaboration with the Italian National Research Council and the Department of Correctional Administration of the Ministry of Justice.

11. It is well known that prisons are high-risk environments for drug abusers/dependants. In addition, the risk of spreading drug abuse among the non-user prisoners is steadily increasing. In that connection, specific secondary prevention within correctional institutions is needed. The project will also foresee a prisoners' rehabilitation action, in order to provide the prisoners with a professional qualification that allows them to carry out specific and socially valuable work once they are released.

(i) Data collection and dissemination

12. To promote an effective secondary drug abuse prevention among the prison population, the project calls for the establishment, within the UNICRI documentation centre, of a specific section for the collection of international multi-media materials (publications, software, CD ROMs etc.) on drug abuse prevention in the correctional environment.

(ii) Formulation of guidelines

13. Selected materials will be adapted to the socio-cultural needs and characteristics of the chosen sample of the prison population.

(iii) Institution-building and strengthening

14. The rehabilitation of prisoners through their training to conduct drug abuse prevention activities among fellow-prisoners is an objective of the project. This will entail the selection of correctional institutions for the implementation of the pilot project and, within the chosen institutions, the selection of 50 specialized correctional operators (psychologists, physicians, social workers etc.) and 500 prisoners for the rehabilitation programme.

B. Treatment, rehabilitation and social reintegration

1. Policy/strategy

15. UNICRI will support treatment, rehabilitation and social reintegration through the strengthening of capabilities of staff of the criminal justice and health care institutions in carrying out HIV-risk education campaigns. This will be done through the concept of training of trainers.

2. Action planned

Project: "European Training of Trainers and Multilingual Handbook of Reference on HIV Risk Education of the Intravenous Drug Abusers in Prison"

16. The proportion of drug abusers in correctional institutions all over Europe has grown enormously in recent decades. Staff, either members of the prison staff or from outside the institutions, who give assistance and medical care to drug abusers in jail, have faced the emergence and the growth of HIV infection and AIDS disease in that population. In addition, the type and quality of health care facilities at penal institutions in different European countries are not comparable.

17. There is also a widespread confusion of terms when HIV-risk reduction/prevention activities are organized in connection with drug-related problems. The inadequate use of terminology, in general, and particularly within the administration of the judicial system, creates problems in assessment and intervention strategies.

18. Training of trainers is a proven effective model which offers the opportunity to create a pooling of efforts between criminal justice and health care officials to benefit the drug-dependent offender at-risk of HIV in the specific context of jail commitment and in the community in general.

(i) Formulation of guidelines

19. The project aims at setting strategies for Member States which, on the one hand, have not yet acquired an organized body of knowledge concerning the problem and, on the other hand, States which have such knowledge together with previous experience in strategies application and evaluation methodology.

(ii) Training

20. A series of three training courses for trainers from all participating countries will be organized, and a multilingual handbook will be prepared reflecting the current status of scientific knowledge, shared experiences, previous and actual national situations, and strategies developed during the project (and specifically within the courses). National organizations will be responsible for the implementation of the handbook and developing, inserting and coordinating their own culturally specific aspects, methodologies and strategies concerning the targets of the project. In that perspective, the handbook will include updated international scientific literature, the didactic support developed during the courses and, most important, the theoretical network and the practical tools for applying effective strategies in Member States.

ANNEX III

International Labour Organization

Areas of activities: A. Prevention and demand reduction
B. Treatment, rehabilitation and social reintegration

A. Prevention and demand reduction

1. Policy/strategy

1. In carrying out its mandates, the International Labour Organization (ILO) has developed an integrated and interdepartmental programme with a view to tapping all of its available experience and expertise for the benefit of promoting prevention and assistance programmes in the workplace. The strategy pursued consists of the following areas of interrelated activity: collection of baseline data, review of literature and compilation of available material; analysis of that knowledge-base with a view to formulating policy and programming guidelines, and their wide dissemination; development of resources required for programme implementation; development of plans of action for staff training courses leading to the implementation of demonstration programmes; and evaluation of programmes and dissemination of findings.

2. The target population of ILO activity is workers and the main setting for action is the workplace. Integration of drug and alcohol issues into ongoing programmes in the workplace is emphasized. Thus, linkage and harmony with community-based and union-based activities are of paramount importance. Particular attention is paid to the special circumstances, characteristics and size of various industries and businesses and the special needs of different professions.

2. Action planned

3. The ILO strategy is put into action through a cluster of ongoing and planned projects which are executed in collaboration with ILO tripartite constituents - Governments, employers and workers. A number of projects currently under consideration for funding, which are likely to commence in 1994, include:

(a) A project to identify exemplary programmes in workplace prevention and assistance to be utilized as modes for staff training and replication;

(b) The development of a regular staff training course in the management of drug and alcohol problems in the workplace;

(c) A special project to mobilize and support enterprises in several Central and Eastern European countries in preventing drug and alcohol problems at work.

(a) Data collection and dissemination

4. Sample surveys to assess prevalence and incidence of substance abuse in the workplace are now routinely included in ILO projects and findings reported to the UNDCP International Drug Abuse Assessment System (IDAAS). The proceedings of the 1993 ILO Tripartite Meeting of Experts, which include the guiding principles on drug and alcohol testing in the workplace, will be disseminated in the near future.

5. A study by ILO/Commission of the European Communities of attitudes, policy and legislation concerning drugs in the workplace has been completed in the member States of the European Community. Findings from the study will be disseminated in the near future through publications and symposia.

(b) Research

6. ILO will collaborate with the Canadian Centre on Substance Abuse to study the economic and social cost of drug abuse and to develop an internationally acceptable methodology for such studies.

(c) Formulation of guidelines

7. A draft "Code of Practice" on management of drug and alcohol problems in the workplace will be prepared in 1994, which will be presented to an ILO tripartite meeting of experts in early 1995 for review, revision and eventual adoption. In addition, a set of guidelines on drug and alcohol issues will be developed for occupational safety and health personnel, as well as a paper for the promotion and implementation of drug and alcohol prevention and assistance programmes for small enterprises.

(d) Training

8. Training constitutes an essential element of ILO activities in this field and is a regular component of projects. In 1994, various orientation seminars, training courses and workshops will be held for representatives from Governments and employer and worker organizations, as well as from individual enterprises and non-governmental organizations in Chile, Egypt, India, Jamaica, Malawi, Mexico, Namibia, Pakistan, the Philippines, Poland, Sri Lanka, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

(e) Institution-building and strengthening

9. The thrust of the ILO project is integration of prevention measures into ongoing programmes in the workplace and relevant activities in the community. Systematic efforts are made, however, to build on the institutional capacity and capability of recipient Governments and enterprises to sustain activities and services. This is done in a variety of ways through strengthening existing units, setting up a project development base, establishing resource centres and occasionally a specialized organization at the national level.

10. In this connection, an ILO/UNDCP project for the development of drug and alcohol prevention programmes in the maritime industry is being carried out in

collaboration with the International Maritime Organization, the International Shipping Federation, the International Transport Workers' Federation (as well as a number of shipping lines), and the Government of the Philippines. In addition, the ILO/WHO/UNDCP project to develop model programmes for drug and alcohol abuse prevention among workers and their families is being implemented in Egypt, Mexico, Namibia, Poland and Sri Lanka.

(f) Evaluation

11. Projects are evaluated according to ILO and donor agency requirements and procedures. A special evaluation programme has been formulated for the ILO/WHO project to identify the process of adaptation of the core elements in the basic model programmes.

B. Treatment, rehabilitation and social reintegration

1. Policy/strategy

12. In carrying out its mandates in this field, ILO pursues the general strategy for prevention activities in the workplace outlined in section A above. However, the target population for this programme involve unemployed recovering addicts, in which youth constitute a majority.

13. Programmes are aimed at introducing, upgrading and improving basic rehabilitation and social reintegration policies, strategies, programmes and services for recovering addicts. Relapse prevention is emphasized. More community-oriented activities, non-governmental organization participation, adaptation of various approaches, work preparation schemes, income-generating activities, self-help, utilization of volunteers etc. are being emphasized.

2. Action planned

14. A range of projects, which include research, training and actual programme development, are undertaken to operationalize the ILO strategy on rehabilitation using "return to work" as the main vehicle in the process of social reintegration of recovering addicts.

(a) Research

15. ILO will carry out research on addiction rehabilitation programmes.

(b) Training

16. A joint project by ILO, UNDCP, the International Federation of Non-governmental Organizations and University Sains of Malaysia will result in a regional training programme on addiction rehabilitation for selected countries of the Asia/Pacific region.

(c) Institution-building and strengthening

17. An ILO/Norway project to establish resource centres for rehabilitation, workplace initiatives and community action on drugs and alcohol is in progress in Malawi, Namibia, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia.

18. In addition, ILO/UNDCP projects on the development of community drug rehabilitation and workplace prevention programmes will be carried out in India and Pakistan, as well as the ongoing Thailand project on the strengthening of rehabilitation programmes for recovering addicts.

19. The ILO/UNDCP project on rehabilitation workplace initiatives and community action on drugs and alcohol in Zimbabwe (Phase III) will continue.

ANNEX IV

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

Area of activity: Prevention and demand reduction

1. Policy/strategy

1. In carrying out mandates in the context of the programme of education for the prevention of drug abuse, the future direction of UNESCO activities in the area of drug control will follow its present trend, but will highlight certain aspects of its strategy as explained below, focus more on vulnerable social groups and intensify relevant actions.

(a) Response to a major global societal problem

2. Emphasizing an interdisciplinary approach aimed at improving the quality of life through preventive education, collaboration is foreseen with the United Nations Population Fund and the United Nations Environment Programme to link population and environment educational elements with curricula and out-of-school activities, contributing to social development in ways which respect the environment, traditional and cultural values, and modern life constraints. UNESCO will also seek further expansion of the educational component in national master plans to reduce the demand for drugs.

3. The secretariat programme highlights a comprehensive approach bridging the gap between the world of education and the world of work. This implies a solid bond between formal and informal preventive education, assisting countries, on the one hand, to introduce preventive education into different disciplines of school curricula and, on the other hand, to promote art and creativity for a culture and lifestyle free of drug dependency, including concrete activities for leisure time and popular artistic events.

4. On the whole, interaction should be maintained between school and out-of-school education, at the same time intensifying preventive activities. The impact of prevention education is greatest when it is integrated into the overall framework of academic, social and cultural learning.

(b) Priority target populations

5. The rapid spread of solvent sniffing among very young children has become a serious problem world wide, which calls for urgent preventive action through education among the juvenile population. Activities have already been undertaken to train street educators in collaboration with non-governmental organizations in order to systematize the exchange of information on successful actions. A guideline for street educators will be produced.

6. In the absence of exhaustive studies on women and drug abuse, the hypothesis put forward by UNESCO is that female drug abusers have specific cultural features which might enable them to benefit from specific preventive

education, and that the role of women as intervening agents of social development, particularly as peer actors in preventive education on drug abuse, should be enhanced.

7. Lastly, among other vulnerable groups mention should be made of the elderly and ethnic minorities, refugees, and groups with specific problems related to their particular situation in society, which have often been overlooked in terms of drug abuse prevention.

2. Action planned

8. The preventive education programme of UNESCO will intensify its efforts in systematic assessment of needs and gaps in preventive education at the national level; information networking to exchange data and information on strategies and achievements in preventive education on drug abuse; links with the media to ensure that a critical educational approach be maintained with regard to publicity (for example to avoid the glamorizing of drug abuse in songs, films and other commercial products); and training of educational personnel for both school and out-of-school activities aimed at children.

(a) Data collection and dissemination

9. Within the framework of a joint project of UNESCO and the Commission of the European Communities, publications in English, French and Spanish will include an "International Directory" of institutions and professionals involved in preventive education on drug abuse; an update of an "Annotated International Bibliography", including selected documents about preventive education; and a quarterly International Newsletter on preventive education against drug abuse.

10. Following requests for samples of audio-visual materials reflecting the approach of various countries to drug abuse prevention, the UNESCO Audio-Visual Centre has gathered together a collection of 53 video films from 26 countries and over 150 posters from 38 countries, as well as several training kits, product catalogues, stickers and badges etc. Approximately 450 contributing institutions in over 80 countries are listed in a computerized index, which is distributed and provided to experts and visitors to the Centre on request.

(b) Research

11. UNESCO provides methodological support to research activities to ensure maximum effectiveness of preventive education, such as adequate messages to target populations. In Africa, a "Baseline Survey" report will be made on socio-cultural and economic factors linked to drug abuse in Ghana, and a socio-epidemiological study of drug consumption among youth from 14 to 24 years of age will be conducted in Senegal.

(c) Training

12. Projects are envisaged in Africa, Asia, Europe and Latin America and the Caribbean. A project in Ghana, funded by UNDCP, initiated in 1990 and recently extended for the period 1994-1995, will update the Teacher's Guide, conduct

refresher courses for teachers in preventive education and support literacy campaigns for farmers.

13. A project in Myanmar dating from 1986 and resumed in 1991, was evaluated in early 1993 and extended with a view to strengthening preventive education through in-school and out-of-school activities, including the development of audio-visual material.

14. A joint project with UNICRI to promote women as agents for social development in preventive education on drug abuse in the Mediterranean region will utilize the peer education approach. National training guides will be produced in selected countries.

15. The training of street educators in the Andean countries has continued in 1994, and a UNDCP-funded project will result in the publication of a Teacher's Sourcebook for the Caribbean region providing teachers and educators a framework and strategy for preventive education on drug abuse.

ANNEX V

World Health Organization

Areas of activity: A. Prevention and demand reduction
B. Treatment, rehabilitation and social reintegration

1. The Programme on Substance Abuse (PSA) of the World Health Organization (WHO) has programmed specific activities for 1994-1995. The budgets for each of the listed themes show the resources considered as essential by PSA to develop and implement the stated activities during this biennium. They do not reflect the total amounts needed for the continuation of the projects beyond 1995. As a special programme of WHO, PSA looks primarily to voluntary contributions for its activities.

A. Prevention and demand reduction

1. Policy/strategy

2. The main focus of the work in prevention is the development and evaluation of approaches to the reduction of health and social problems associated with substance use and abuse. This includes the gathering and dissemination of information regarding use, abuse and prevention efforts.

2. Action planned

3. Activities in this context fall into four main areas:

(a) Epidemiological information on substance use and abuse, which covers activities related to the development and application of epidemiological tools, the compilation and updating of statistical reports and the implementation of assessment procedures in particular locations;

(b) Prevention of substance abuse in specific populations, which addresses prevention and health promotion strategies for populations defined demographically, geographically, occupationally or by other variables;

(c) Prevention of specific problems, which includes activities designed to address one or more defined health or social problems associated with substance use and abuse; and

(d) Development of prevention and health promotion techniques, which covers activities relating to the formulation, design and evaluation of techniques for substance abuse prevention and health promotion in order to identify promising approaches and to develop them for wider applicability, particularly in relation to the needs of developing countries.

4. In addition, WHO/PSA will support the effective implementation of the existing international regulatory control system for narcotic drugs and

psychotropic substances in collaboration with Governments and relevant international organizations. The primary activity is the assessment of psychoactive substances in order to fulfil the treaty obligations assigned to WHO and to make recommendations to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs concerning their possible international control. Regulatory support activities aim at strengthening the capability of national regulatory agencies through training, the development of regulatory guidelines and methodologies, and through informational and material support. Also covered is the rational use of controlled medicines with a view to promoting rational prescribing practices by enhancing knowledge about factors influencing drug use.

B. Treatment, rehabilitation and social reintegration

1. Policy/strategy

5. The objectives under this programme are to identify and develop cost effective treatment, rehabilitation and other harm reduction approaches associated with psychoactive substance abuse, and to integrate such approaches into primary health care.

2. Action planned

6. Activities of WHO in this area are concentrated on service development, community empowerment and action-oriented research. Service development, with particular emphasis on primary health care, training and the strengthening of the national health system, is one of the objectives of projects in this area, since care available to substance abusers is often inadequate or non-existent.

7. Projects in this area also have the aim of identifying, developing and promoting solutions which, at the local level, are appropriate to enhance the health of the community, in recognition of the fact that local communities often have the possibility of controlling the harmful effects of alcohol and drug abuse which they experience by identifying indigenous strengths and resources that can facilitate intervention programmes.

8. Lastly, the involvement of practitioners is helpful in linking research to action, and careful thought must be given to the training, support and supervision of such practitioners engaged in research to develop objectivity and proper standards of scientific inquiry.

ANNEX VI

International Maritime Organization

Areas of activity: A. Prevention and demand reduction
B. Suppression of illicit traffic

A. Prevention and demand reduction

1. Policy/strategy

1. The general guidelines concerning drug and alcohol abuse and its impact on the health of seafarers need to be periodically reviewed and strengthened.

2. Action planned

(a) Institution-building and strengthening

2. It is expected that a Subcommittee meeting in 1994 will recommend that, in 1995, the IMO Assembly should incorporate in a resolution the principles and guidelines concerning drug abuse that were circulated in 1992.

3. IMO will continue cooperating in the ILO tripartite expert meeting on drug and alcohol abuse and in the annual meetings of the joint ILO/WHO committee where the health of seafarers is considered.

B. Suppression of illicit traffic

1. Policy/strategy

4. Cooperation between Governments and commercial shippers should be facilitated and advanced by all possible means.

2. Action planned

(a) Training

5. Four seminars are scheduled to be held in 1994 in the context of the joint IMO/ESCAP project to facilitate international maritime traffic.

(b) Institution-building and strengthening

6. Work will continue towards the adoption of draft amendments to the annex of the Convention on the Facilitation of International Maritime Traffic to promote the conclusion of Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs) between Governments and commercial carriers, as suggested by the Customs Cooperation Council, and to improve cooperation between port authorities and shipowners.

ANNEX VII

United Nations Industrial Development Organization

Areas of activity: A. Treatment, rehabilitation and social reintegration
B. Supply reduction
C. Multisectoral activities

A. Treatment, rehabilitation and social reintegration

1. Policy/strategy

1. The United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) aims to reduce the spread of HIV/AIDS among addicts through the production of disposable syringes and other medical supplies in developing countries.

2. Action planned

2. Technical cooperation projects will be developed to establish or increase production of disposable syringes and relevant medical supplies.

B. Supply reduction

1. Policy/strategy

3. Within the mandate of UNIDO, assistance will be extended to States in the promotion and implementation of the relevant sectors of the Global Programme of Action. This will involve programmes aimed at supply reduction by alternative development through crop substitution projects, resulting in effective agro-based industries and value-added products.

2. Action planned

(a) Research

4. Cost benefit studies on the industrial use of crops that could be used as substitutes will be carried out on experimental plots in India and the United Republic of Tanzania.

(b) Training

5. Seminars and training programmes will be conducted in illicit growing areas to motivate women with respect to entrepreneurship and the possibilities of small-scale processing of food, spices, and aromatic and medicinal plants.

(c) Institution-building and strengthening

6. Support will be given to an alternative development programme in Bolivia through industrial utilization of food, and medicinal and aromatic plants. The activities of tne UNDCP-funded project on agro-industrial development in the Chapare region will be continued.

7. Technology transfer or improvement to convert excess stocks of opium in India into licit drugs (such as codeine or ethylmorphine) will be initiated in collaboration with UNDCP.

8. A project proposal will be presented to the Government of Pakistan aimed at involving local and foreign investors who have access to markets of high value-added agro-industrial products so that crops involving labour-intensive cultivation could be introduced to developing countries to substitute for illicit crops. This concept will enable producers to have a ready access to markets guaranteed by the investors.

9. Projects will be developed on industrial utilization of medicinal and aromatic plants in areas that are in close proximity to illicit crop-growing areas to diminish the spread of illicit cultivation and halt the migration of people to illicit crop-growing areas.

C. Multisectoral activities

1. Policy/strategy

10. In order to support national laboratories responsible for analysis of both licit and illicit drugs, there is a need to train technical personnel in detecting the presence and identifying the degree of purity of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.

2. Action planned

(a) Training

11. A group training course for participants from developing countries will be organized to impart the analysis capability required to assist national regulatory bodies in identifying the degree of purity of both licit and illicit drugs.

(b) Institution-building and strengthening

12. The analytical facilities of national control laboratories will be enhanced to permit the detection of illicit imitation products containing narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. In that connection, local production of chemical reagents needed for such analysis will be encouraged in developing countries.

ANNEX VIII

United Nations Children's Fund

Areas of activities: A. Prevention and demand reduction
B. Multisectoral activities

A. Prevention and demand reduction

1. Policy/strategy

1. The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) will continue to include the prevention of substance use and abuse (including drugs, tobacco and alcohol) within the overall context of its current programming efforts to promote and maintain the health and development of children and youth. Children, as defined by the Convention on the Rights of the Child, suffer from both the direct and indirect effects of substance use and abuse including, for example, AIDS and violence. In view of the interrelated nature of the problem, UNICEF has adopted a comprehensive and integrated response.

2. UNICEF programmes will continue to strengthen those components which focus on the prevention and reduction of demand for drugs, where this is a priority. Priority target populations will include children and youth, both in and out of school, and children and youth in especially difficult circumstances, particularly street children.

3. UNICEF has identified a number of Strategic Programming Countries (SPCs), where exceptional efforts will be made to accelerate programming which responds to the needs and concerns of young people. Those SPCs will, in turn, be provided with a process of peer support and review through Technical Support Groups (TSGs), which include staff from UNICEF, WHO and key organizational and technical partners.

4. There are Technical Support Groups with specific relevance to substance use and abuse focus on Youth Health and Development Promotion (YHD), School-Based Interventions (SBI), and Mass Communication and Mobilization (MCM), in the following SPCs: Bangladesh, Chile, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Philippines, Rwanda and Uganda (YHD); Burundi, Cameroon, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Zimbabwe and the Caribbean region (SBI); Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Honduras, Kenya, Senegal and South Africa (MCM). Key organizational and technical partners include UNESCO, WHO and IBRD.

2. Action planned

(a) Data collection and dissemination

5. Data collected at the national level will continue through the situation analyses that are being initiated or are under way in SPCs and which bring together the health, education and youth sectors, both governmental and non-governmental, young people and key partners, in order to identify the most

important unmet needs and define priorities for action. Policy reviews are also undertaken to identify ways to create a social and political environment that is more supportive to the health and development of children and youth.

(b) Institution-building and strengthening

6. Programmes (including relevant training and operational research) which focus on the health and development of youth will continue to be strengthened and developed, both in and out of school, also using the media to raise issues for dialogue and debate relating to the social values and norms that underline many of the problems which young people face, including substance use and abuse. Particular emphasis will be placed on skills-based education, improving school health services and counselling, and participation of young people in programme development.

B. Multisectoral activities

1. Policy/strategy

7. UNICEF will continue its current strategy of mobilizing and linking up with other organizations. It will strengthen its existing partnerships, for example those with WHO and UNESCO, and identify new opportunities for collaboration, both with other intergovernmental organizations and also with non-governmental organizations which focus on the health and development of youth, including substance use and abuse.

2. Action planned

(a) Data collection and dissemination

8. At a global level, UNICEF will continue to take advantage of opportunities for advocacy on the issue of substance abuse through the Office of the Executive Director and by strengthening relevant sections of publications that are currently produced and disseminated by UNICEF, including Facts for Life, the Progress of Nations and State of the World's Children.

(b) Research

9. Additional efforts will be made to explore the likely impact of substance use and abuse on the achievement of the goals of the World Summit for Children.

ANNEX IX

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Areas of activity: A. Prevention and demand reduction
B. Supply reduction

1. The contribution of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to drug abuse control includes a comprehensive approach to rural development, including education, training and development support communication programmes for both adults and youth; integrated rural development and sustainable agricultural production, which provide a reasonable alternative to the production of illicit crops; and satellite remote sensing for the identification and monitoring of illicit crops.

A. Prevention and demand reduction

1. Policy/strategy

2. The integration of drug abuse education into programmes for rural youth is needed as a preventive measure. In the developing countries, the rural youth and young farmer audience is largely made up of young men and women who have dropped out of school at an early age. When those young people are members of organized youth groups, they can be reached through non-formal educational programmes designed to be a part of ongoing group activities. Formal and non-formal education programmes (of Governments and non-governmental organizations) aimed at helping young people to understand the effects of drug use and abuse should be a part of all relevant rural development efforts.

2. Action planned

3. Assuming that financial support is forthcoming, proposals for undertaking demand reduction and preventive education programmes in agricultural training institutions and through non-formal educational channels for out-of-school youth will be finalized and implemented.

(a) Data collection and dissemination

4. Proposals for surveys and studies on the impact of drug abuse on rural populations, particularly on vulnerable groups such as women and youth, have been submitted for funding consideration. The expertise of FAO in the area of needs assessment, project formulation, implementation and evaluation will continue to be combined with that of other agencies and organizations in efforts to design and execute projects and programmes aimed at reducing illicit drug crop production, drug trafficking and drug abuse in member countries which request assistance.

(b) Research

5. There is a clear need to determine the extent to which drug abuse is a problem in the rural areas of specific countries. An analysis of empirical data gathered in selected producer countries would serve as a foundation for awareness, demand reduction and rehabilitation programmes. FAO is proposing that such data be gathered and analysed so that specific programmes can be developed to address the problem.

6. When heads of households operate at a reduced level of efficiency because of drug abuse or problems related to drug abuse, there is an effect on the entire family. FAO is proposing that a careful analysis of the problem, with special emphasis on rural women and rural families, be carried out in several selected countries. In many countries, where women are often the de facto heads of household, issues related to drug use and abuse are not well documented.

Theme	Objectives	Targets	Budget
EFFECT OF DRUG ABUSE ON HOUSEHOLD SECURITY (with a special emphasis on households headed by women)	To assess the impact of drug abuse on rural households in selected developing countries. To identify social, cultural and economic factors that may lead to drug abuse in rural households. To formulate technical assistance projects for each country.	1994: Finalize project funding, select countries and initiate action. 1995: Carry out studies and assessment in six selected countries.	US$ 250 000 (Proposed)

(c) Training

7. Training components are included in all project proposals. A particular emphasis is being placed on teachers and the leaders of rural youth groups.

Theme	Objectives	Targets	Budget
SUPPORT FOR THE MANAGEMENT, CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF FORESTRY RESOURCES IN THE TROPICAL AREA OF COCHABAMBA - BOLIVIA (BOL/025/DCP)	To develop agro-forestry production systems as an alternative to illicit drug crop production. Training of small-scale farmers for the formulation and management of Communal Forestry Plans.	1994: Project implementation 1995-96: Training and development of Forestry Plans	US$ 703 930
LINKING AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS AND LOCAL COMMUNITIES FOR DRUG DEMAND REDUCTION IN RURAL AREAS OF LATIN AMERICA	To introduce drug education into secondary agricultural education institutions in selected pilot areas. To develop community outreach drug demand reduction programmes from selected agricultural education institutions.	1994: Finalize project funding and initiate project activity 1995: Develop and field-test instructional materials Carry out in-service training for teachers Develop community education and outreach programme	US$ 80 000 (Proposed)
THE APPLICATION OF DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT COMMUNICATION STRATEGIES AND METHODOLOGIES TO EMPOWER RURAL YOUTH IN THEIR FIGHT AGAINST DRUG ABUSE	To use mass media for public awareness creation. Systematically to use entertaining popular media to reach youth with a reduction of drug abuse message. Through the use of interpersonal communication media to create a social dialogue at the family and community level.	1994: To fully develop the proposal and seek funding support 1995: Initiate project activity 1996: Continue project activities	US$ 810 000 (Estimated)
DRUG DEMAND RE-EDUCATION PROGRAMMES FOR RURAL YOUTH	To implement an action programme for the reduction of drug abuse by rural youth. To develop a non-formal education programme for out-of-school youth groups. To develop a methodological framework for working with out-of-school rural youth.	1994: Finalize project funding and initiate action 1995: Develop programme and methodological framework 1996: Evaluate activities and examine future application	US$ 120 000 (Proposed)

(d) Institution-building and strengthening

8. FAO has developed a project concept with a view to strengthening agricultural education institutions in their approach to creating an awareness of the hazards of drug abuse among their students. The proposal also aims to build institutional capacity on non-formal education on drug abuse and drug related issues and to strengthen institutional arrangements, such as, for instance, extension work with rural youth groups.

(e) Awareness raising

9. The agricultural education proposal includes a component on each training institution's responsibility to work in the surrounding community to create an awareness of the drug problem and to help in trying to reduce the demand for illicit drugs.

10. There is a proposal from the Development Support Communication Unit of FAO to develop a mass media and development support communication approach to creating and maintaining an awareness of the hazards of drug abuse among rural youth and rural families.

(f) Evaluation

11. Each project or activity includes an evaluation component.

B. Supply reduction

1. Policy/strategy

12. FAO will continue to maintain a stand-by technical capacity to advise national authorities in environmentally safe application of herbicides for the eradication of drug crops and in the development of areas formerly under illicit drug crop cultivation.

13. The main strengths of FAO lie in the areas of agricultural production and a comprehensive approach to rural development, including education and training for adults and youth. Experience shows that, in isolation, crop substitution is not an effective countermeasure to the production of illegal drug crops. However, when combined with a number of other measures, including firm government commitments to drug crop identification and eradication, marketing opportunities for substitute crops and a comprehensive approach to rural development, crop substitution has a role to play in the reduction of the supply of illicit drugs.

14. A multifaceted approach to the production of alternative crops must include improved schools, health facilities, infrastructure (roads, water supply, electricity, and communication systems), multimedia campaigns, vocational training and employment opportunities for rural areas. Competency-based training programmes (skills, knowledge and attitudes) are essential if rural youth are to be legitimately employed or self-employed instead of becoming involved in the production and consumption of illegal drugs.

2. Action planned

(a) Research

15. In 1992 and 1993, FAO was actively involved in a series of research activities related to testing the utilization of commercial, remotely sensed data for opium poppy identification in Afghanistan. The application of the above research programme for the development of monitoring procedures for the assessment of poppy production has been continued in 1994. There has also been a holistic review of the current and future potential of remotely sensed data (satellite and airborne) for identification and monitoring of illicit crops (that is, opium poppy, cannabis and coca). A further study is examining opium and cannabis cultivation in the Bekaa Valley of Lebanon.

16. Future areas of work will focus on other geographic areas, including South America (for example, Colombia), South-East Asia and in the southern newly independent States (that is, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan), where there appears to be an emerging problem of extensive cultivation of illicit crops.

17. FAO will continue to play a positive role in determining the value of photo satellite imagery techniques in identifying areas where illegal drug crops are grown. This is a particularly difficult task when dealing with small plots and areas where inter-cropping is practised. However difficult, satellite imagery techniques need to be further tested to determine their level of effectiveness. The problem of verification at the ground level or through the use of low-flying aircraft will have to be overcome in order to test fully and to perfect satellite imagery techniques.

18. An additional area of concern is the assessment of environmental degradation through the use of remote-sensing data. In particular, this relates to an assessment in Colombia, where deforestation is highly correlated with illicit narcotic crop production.

19. Given the availability of resources, FAO sees a need to initiate a preliminary identification of the drug issues related to the management of sustainable forest resources and the implications of those issues for national forestry policy. These efforts should concentrate in subregions of Asia and Latin America with pilot studies carried out in specific countries. At the same time, the introduction of the drug dimension in programme and project planning and evaluation would be helpful. In some areas, the farmers' "production system" includes the cultivation of illicit drug crops. The need to deal with that problem is not adequately dealt with in most project formulation activities and it needs to be addressed through a comprehensive inter-agency approach.

Theme	Objectives	Targets	Budget
EVALUATION OF COMMERCIAL REMOTELY SENSED DATA FOR THE ASSESSMENT OF ILLICIT NARCOTIC CROPS	From the point of view of their suitability for the detection of narcotic crops, to evaluate remote-sensing technologies and aerial photography techniques that are already commercially available or are likely to become so.	1994: Project initiation 1995: Continued implementation	US$ 94 965
BORDER AREAS PILOT PROJECT ON INTEGRATED AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT (MYA/91/005)	As a part of the overall objectives, this project included assistance in identifying incentives for the rural population in the production of alternate crops.	1991-1993	US$ 618 000 (UNDCP)